The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, October 16, 1801. No. 789.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled Citizens composing the 62d Regiment, in the arrangement of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the 22d Regiment of the Allegheny County Brigade, are ordered to parade at the houſe of Mr. Stockton, in Pitt township, on Tuesday the 20th inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of exerciſe. The Colonel firſt ſignifies himſelf that the Commiſſioned Officers of his Regiment, will appear armed and equipped agreeable to law, as it is probable an Inſpection will take place, and fines aſſeſſed on thoſe who are not completely accoutered, as well as thoſe who may be abſent.

Captains John Smur, James Riddle, and Geo. Hoſkiſſy, are appointed to hold the Court of Appeals for the 1ſt Battalion, to meet at the houſe of John Smur, in the Borough of Pittſburgh—and

Captains William Powell, John Myers, and William Eſher, are appointed to hold the Court of Appeals for the 2d Battalion, to meet at the houſe of Robert Stewart, Nine Mile Run, Pitt township, where Appeals muſt be held not exceeding fifteen days after the Review.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Comt.

Oct. 5, 1801.

The ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that he intends to open a

NIGHT SCHOOL,

on Wedneſday the 14th of October next, in one of the rooms of the Academy, where he means to teach Writing, Arithmetic, and Geometry. Any perſon who has made a tolerable proficiency in Mathematical knowledge, if his circumſtances ſhall require it, may, in the courſe of one quarter, learn the whole proceſs of making an Almanack.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Pittſburgh, September 30, 1801.

Iriſh Brown Linnen.

ON *Monday the 19th inſtant, at 12 o'clock* will be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of John Dunning, tavern keeper, near the forks of the Greenſburgh and Clarion roads, one box containing 84 yards of Iriſh Brown Linnen. Terms—Cash, or Wheat at 4/6 per buſhel.

JAMES FINNEY.

Weſtmoreland County, October 5, 1801.

Taken up as a Stray, on Friday

the 2d inſtant, a brindle COW, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, has been often heard for the beſt part of this year, has a ſlit in the near ear, ſome white hairs on the top of her tail, and gives milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Wood Ranger for Allegheny County.

October 6, 1801.

Allegheny County, to wit:

WILL be Sold on the premiſes, on Saturday the 14th of November next, of the real eſtate of Andrew Thompſon, late of Waſhington county, who died inteſtate, One Hundred and Fifty Acres of land, ſituate, now in the county of Allegheny, formerly in Rebeſon township, in the county of Waſhington, purſuant to an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Allegheny, for the ſatisfaction of the debts of the inteſtate. This Notice to be ſtuck up at five public places, and publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette for three weeks previous to the day of ſale. Credit attendance will be given by the adminiſtrator.

Recorded of the Orphan's Court, this 28th day of September, 1801.

T. BATES, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Tract of Land, ſituate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 300 acres, was ſurveyed for ſale in the Pittſburgh Gazette for three weeks previous to the day of ſale. Credit attendance will be given by the adminiſtrator.

Recorded of the Orphan's Court, this 28th day of September, 1801.

T. BATES, Clerk.

CALENDER.

It appears to be aſcertained, that CALENDER, the aſſociate of Peſtalozzi, has been diſmiſſed by the Preſident; and is in a fair way of being diſpoſed with by the Legiſlature. For ſome time he affected republicaniſm, but of late has been ſeen in the political ſpout with the ſtaunch republicaniſm and pure principles for two.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A GHOST.

[From a late European Publication.]

AT a town in the weſt of England was held a Club of twenty-four people which aſſembled once a week to drink punch, ſmoke tobacco, and talk politics. Like Ruben's academy at Antwerp, each member had his peculiar chair, and the Preſident's was more exalted than the reſt. One of the members had been in a dying ſtate for ſome time; of courſe his chair, whilſt he was abſent, remained vacant.

The Club being met on their uſual night, enquiries was naturally made of their aſſociate. As he lived in the adjoining houſe, a particular friend went himſelf to enquire after him, and returned with the diſmal tidings that he could not poſſibly ſurvive the night. This threw a gloom on the company, and all efforts to turn the converſation from the ſad ſubject before them, were unſucceſsful. About midnight, (*the time by long preſcription appropriated for the walking of ſpectres*) the door opened, and the form, *in white*, of the dying or rather of the *dead* man, walked into the room, and took his ſeat in his accuſtomed chair. There he remained *in ſilence*—and *in ſilence* was he gazed at!!! The apparition continued in the chair a ſufficient time to aſſure *all preſent* of the *reality* of the viſion. At length he aroſe and ſtalked towards the door, which he opened, as if living—went out, and ſhut the door after him.

After, a long pauſe, ſome one at laſt had the reſolution to ſay, "If only one of us had ſeen this, he would not have been believed. But it is impoſſible that ſo many of us can have been deceived." The company by degrees recovered their ſpeech, and the whole converſation, as may be imagined, was upon the dreadful object which had engaged their attention. They broke up, and went home. In the morning enquiry was made after their ſick friend. It was anſwered by an account of his death, which happened nearly about the time of his appearance in the room. There could be little doubt before, but now nothing could be more certain than the reality of the apparition, which had been ſeen by ſo many perſons together. It is needleſs to ſay, that ſuch a ſtory, ſpread over the country, and found credit even from infidels. For on this cauſe all reaſoning became ſuperfluous, when oppoſed to a plain fact, atteſted by three and twenty witneſſes. Years rolled on. The ſtory ceaſed to engage attention, and was forgotten, unleſs when occaſionally introduced to ſilence an unbeliever.

One of the Club was an apothecary. In the courſe of his practice he was called to an old woman, whoſe profeſſion was attending on ſick perſons—She told him ſhe would leave the world with a quiet conſcience, but for one thing which lay on her mind. Do you remember Mr. *** whoſe ghoſt has been ſo much talked of? I was his nurſe—the night he died I left his room for ſomething I wanted. I was but a little abſent long; but at my return I found the bed *without my patient*. He was delirious, and I feared he had thrown himſelf out of the window. I was ſo frightened that I had no power to ſtir! But after ſome time, to my great aſtoniſhment he entered the room, ſhivering with his teeth chattering, lay down on the bed, and died—conſidering my negligence as the cauſe of his death, I kept this as a ſecret, for fear of what might be done to me. I ſay by what had happened, that it was he himſelf who had been at the club room (perhaps recollecting it was the night of meeting;) but I hope God and the good gentlemen of the club will forgive me, and I ſhall die contented——!!

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Extracted by Peſtalozzi, from the records of the Aſſembly of Democrates at Waſhington.

Queſtion. What is the chief end of modern Republicaniſm?

Ans. To get into office.

Queſt. What rule has your guide given for your direction?

Ans. To rail againſt the former adminiſtration; the Britiſh treaty, public debt, and public expences.

Queſt. Is that all which is required of you?

Ans. No——It is further required that we call Federaliſts, and thoſe who fought the battles of their country, Britiſh agents, tories, &c.

Queſt. What do you underſtand by liberty?

Ans. By liberty I underſtand freedom of ſpeech, or an inherent right to inquire to act according to the dictates of his own will.

Queſt. What are debates?

Ans. Debates are laws, which man may ſet up in mind, for his ſelf government.

Queſt. Is there no other government conſiſtory for man's happineſs, independent of what he wills?

Ans. None neceſſary, but ſome arbitrarily adopted even in republics, that is merely to create offices, for thoſe incapable of labour.

Queſt. Is it conſiſtent with the Age of Reaſon, to pay people for what is unneceſſary?

Ans. No! it is not conſiſtent with reaſon for that is ariſtocratical; it is conſiſtent with republicaniſm, if thoſe put in office.

Queſt. As man is a free agent and can act as well independently, as by aſſociation; ought not his conſent to be obtained, before we take his property?

Ans. Not if he is educated upon ariſtocratic principles—for though I allow man to be a free agent—yet neceſſity knows no law—and the end ſanctifies the means.

(*Boſton Pap.*)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

THE accounts from Amſterdam, Goree and other parts of Holland, expreſs a belief that an attack will be made upon the Dutch fleet in the Texel. Great buſtle prevails upon the Dutch coaſt: the Helder batteries have been ſtrengthened, and thoſe upon the Weſtern coaſt of Holland have been reinforced with an additional number of men. The little iſland of Goree has a ſtrong encampment upon it, and meaſures of precaution has been adopted at Helvoetsluys. At Amſterdam, it is known that lord Nelſon has taken the command of the fleet; and an article from that city ſays, that he menaces North Holland and the Texel. Yet it is ſtill ſuppoſed that the Dutch fleet under admiral De Winter will not ſtir. Of the attack upon Boulogne, the Paris papers ſeem to be uninformed, though that event muſt undoubtedly have been known to the French government by the 6th.

It ſeems as if an erroneous idea had been formed of the force and preparations of the enemy at Boulogne. It was at firſt imagined that Boulogne was the grand depot of the gun veſſels and bombs from Oſtend, Dunkirk and Calais.—The amount, however, found to be in the harbour was too contemptible with any view to offenſive operations againſt this country.

When lord Nelſon firſt appeared off Boulogne, one of the French gun boats, in deriſion, hoiſted his lordſhip's flag. The veſſel was afterwards ſunk.

The funds have been mending theſe two days. It is aſſerted that the negociation has taken a more favourable turn. Some perſons connected with French houſes are ſuppoſed to have made very large ſums by the recent fluctuations.

By the flag of truce which brought the Paris Journals yeſterday, diſpatches were tranſmitted to M. Otto. The correſpondence between the governments is carried on within theſe few days with greater activity than uſual.

In conſequence of the ſucceſsful reſult of count Bernſtorff's miſſion to the Engliſh court, the Daniſh armaments have entirely ceaſed, and all ſailors lately preſſed into the royal ſervice have been permitted to return to their houſes.

On the 20th ult. Count Roſtopchin was to have left Peterſburgh to go to Vienna as Ruſſian ambaſſador.

There is no doubt that peace between France, Spain and Portugal, is now ratified, but the new terms have not yet tranſpired. It is thought, however, that the ſhips of this country will be excluded from Portugal. A correſpondent at Liſbon has tranſmitted a letter from Surat, which ſhews that ſeveral expeditions were ſetting out in the Eaſt Indies. It ſtates too that the number of troops which Admiral Blanket took with him to the Red Sea amount only to 450 men. It is probable indeed that ſome of the troops to be embarked in India are deſtined to reinforce the army of Egypt.

The King of Sardinia, has, it is ſaid, failed from Palermo to Malta, whither the Ruſſian and Ruſſian Miniſters both followed him. The Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin both continue to intereſt themſelves in favor of that unfortunate monarch, who, during his reſidence at Cagliari, had a Ruſſian guard of honor.

By accounts from Vienna, of the 25th ult. the Duke of Modena has ſent a poſitive declaration from Frevile, his preſent place of reſidence, to Paris, that he will not take poſſeſſion of Modena; that he will not grow. But this declaration has produced no effect upon the Firſt Conſul, who alſo inſiſts upon the literal execution of the treaty of Luneville, by which the Grand Duke of Tuſcany is to be indemnified in Germany.

The Emperor Alexander is almoſt adored by his ſubjects, eſpecially the inhabitants of Peterſburgh. The young monarch riſes every morning at ſix o'clock, and does buſineſs in the cabinet till ten, when he has a military levee till 12. From twelve he generally walks about with the Empreſs till two, when the dinner is ſerved. He riſes from table ſhortly after three, and diſpatches buſineſs till five.—From five till eight in the evening concerts are given, in which the monarch himſelf ſometimes ſuſtains a part. The Imperial family go to ſupper a little after eight, and as ſoon as the clock ſtrikes ten, the officers of the court withdraw, and Alexander retires to reſt.

The tonnage of the merchant ſhipping belonging to Great-Britain, appears to amount, in veſſels above 20 tons burthen each, to the prodigious ſum of 7 000 000 tons.

The effects of the Eaſt India Company in England and afloat, conſiſting of annuities, cash in the treaſury, goods ſold and not paid for, goods unſold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted in the year 1800, to fifteen millions, one hundred and eighty five thouſand, one hundred and fifty ſix pounds.

The ſales of the company's goods, which for the year 1793 were eſtimated, on an average, to amount to 4 988 300l. amounted laſt year to 7 367 727.

The Smuggler.

A ſingular attempt at Bloomſbury Poſt.

According to accounts from Paris, Bonaparte lately eſcaped an attack of poiſon, adminiſtered in a mode hitherto ſuppoſed to be more peculiar to the genius of Italy than France. A ſnuff box, in every point, except the facility of opening the lid, correſponding with his own, was placed on his table in place of it. The conſul was accuſtomed to regale himſelf with a pinch, when the ſpring of the hinge attached to a ſharp needle, in the action of the box cloſing; he haſtily ordered the contents to be ſcattered by a ſlight motion, when it was reported, that had the deſperate aſſaſſin ſucceeded, he muſt have expired in a few minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

Extract of a letter from Dr. [illegible], dated at Gibraltar, the 1ſt of July, 1801.

"Since the date of my laſt diſpatch to you, I have received a letter from Commodore Dale, dated at Gibraltar, the 18th of May, giving an account of the arrival of the ſquadron under his command; of his having ſupplied there the high admiral of Tripoli, with proviſions and naval ſtores, and of his own departure to fall in Algiers the next day, leaving one of [illegible] to [illegible] ſtores of the ſame deſcription. Nothing could have been more opportune for the protection of our commerce, than the arrival of this force, to prevent them from proceeding into the Weſtern Ocean, where in a few days cruiſe between Cadiz and Liſbon, they might in all human probability have produced the moſt diſaſtrous conſequences, by capturing the property of our merchants to an amazing amount, and making ſlaves of a great number of our fellow citizens.

"For we indeed with the Mediterranean grace the only eſcape the threatened peril, which only the danger it muſt have been expoſed to a ſhort time before, that whatever might have been the fate at the time of the ſailing of Commodore Dale's ſquadron from America, that to us will never again be ſeen in the ſame dreadful and expoſed ſituation—[illegible] as [illegible] the great and [illegible] of [illegible] of ſhipping, is ſolely [illegible] the [illegible] I ſhall only remark, that the [illegible] with moſt of the [illegible] the receiving [illegible] the Dey [illegible] and to [illegible] it the Italy [illegible] to [illegible] ſtan, and the Mediterranean [illegible] to veſſels to the Mediterranean on account of the [illegible] with the Barbary States, no occaſion could be more favorable than the preſent.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, September [illegible].

Capt. Preſton, of the Ba[illegible] from St. Croix, arrived at Charleſton, informs us, that when he left the iſland, on board upwards of [illegible] ſpecie, and the moſt of their diſpatches [illegible] ſecret box, which was [illegible] by the uſe of gunpowder. Many of the [illegible] ſpirited by honeſty, and it is ſuppoſed many of them will [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, October [illegible].

Extract of a letter from Dr. [illegible], dated at Gibraltar, July 18, 1801.

"Since the date of my laſt diſpatch to you, I have received a letter from Commodore Dale, dated at Gibraltar the 18th of May, giving an account of the arrival of the ſquadron under his command; of his having ſupplied there the high admiral of Tripoli, with naval ſtores and proviſions, and of his own departure to fall in Algiers the next day, leaving one of [illegible] to [illegible] ſtores of the ſame deſcription. Nothing could have been more opportune for the protection of our commerce, than the arrival of this force, to prevent them from proceeding into the Weſtern Ocean, where in a few days cruiſe between Cadiz and Liſbon, they might in all human probability have produced the moſt diſaſtrous conſequences, by capturing the property of our merchants to an amazing amount, and making ſlaves of a great number of our fellow citizens.

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ent for the encouragement of the American spirit of industry and enterprize in that quarter."

WASHINGTON CITY, October 2.

New appointments will probably soon take place. The offices of Treasurer and Postmaster General are vacant.

Mr. Jefferson mistook much when he asserted, that there were NO vacancies by resignation, unless NONE signifies MANY.

A writer in the Western Star (Mass) calls loudly on the inhabitants of Lenox, near Cheshire, to tender also to the President the homage of their high respect, by presenting a huge Apple Pye, to weigh about 4800lbs. that the President may have something to eat with his Mammoth Cheese.

BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

MILAN, July 20.

The following are some of the particulars relative to the mutiny which took place at Turin on the 12th of this month:

Some soldiers who were ordered to march for Tuscany, refused to set out till the arrears of their pay were discharged. General Delmas appeared among them, and endeavored to appease the tumult; but at the sight of a soldier who spoke louder than the rest, and who threatened him with his musquet, he was unable longer to restrain his indignation.—It is thought that on this occasion he employed too much rigour. The mutineers, intimidated by this action of their general, set out on their march. About mid-day, however, returned to town, and joined several other soldiers, who likewise demanded their pay, but without committing any other act of insubordination, and continuing to do duty. The first revolters proceeded to the citadel, into which they wished to enter; here was a new scuffle, in which one of the mutineers was killed, and the commandant of the garrison also lost his life in the tumult.—After this the garrison joined the mutineers.

On the following day Gen. Delmas wished to have review, but he was forced to retire, the soldiers with loud shouts renewing the demands of their pay. Gens. Jourdan and Colli conducted themselves with such prudence, that they at length succeeded in restoring tranquility, and to day the troops are under the command of the latter. Gen. Jourdan has given orders for a contribution of three hundred thousand livres to be levied on the merchants, besides another sum on persons of property, for the payment of the troops. Already we are informed that those in this place have received a part of their pay. This unfortunate circumstance has prevented the Count and Countess of Leghorn from enjoying the fetes which were prepared for them at Turin. It has been found necessary also to defer the celebration of the festival of the 14th of July.

VIENNA, August 7.

Lord Minto received yesterday a courier from lord Elgin, at Constantinople; and in the afternoon communicated the important intelligence which he had received officially, that the city and fortress of Cairo, with the whole corps of French troops which were there, partly in garrison, and partly in an entrenched camp, had surrendered by capitulation to the united Turkish and British forces. The French troops are made prisoners of war, and are to be conveyed to France. The joy of the inhabitants of Cairo at the signing of the capitulation was indescribable—and had it not been for the English, the populace would have proceeded to barbarous excesses against the French prisoners. By the middle of June, the Grand Vizier, with the assistance of General Hutchinson, and the rest of the combined forces, approached the forts, and threatened them with a general assault. The French judged it unadviseable to attempt to resist the attack of a force so much superior, and therefore laid down their arms, rather than expose themselves to the consequences of the forts being carried by assault. The number of prisoners is estimated to be about 5000, among which are included Greeks, Armenians, &c.—In consequence of this event, the whole of Upper and Lower Egypt is in the power of the English and Turks, and Alexandria is the only place in Egypt remaining in the possession of the French. Immediately after the entrance of the Grand Vizier into Egypt, that commander, in conjunction with the English, proposed to march immediately, with all the force that could be spared, against Alexandria; and it was expected that General Menou would soon follow the example of his comrades at Cairo, and submit to a similar capitulation. The Porte and the public at Constantinople have expressed the utmost joy at this intelligence of the surrender of Cairo; and it is now considered as certain that the French must soon be driven entirely out of Egypt.

PARIS, August 13

The British General Hutchinson, has opened a passage to the sea from the lake of Aboukir to that of Sabacca, and has thereby deprived Alexandria of its supply of water. The inhabitants consider him as an object of horror.

HAMBURGH, August 8.

The intelligence of the fall of Cairo has caused the most lively joy to prevail here. As you have probably, by this time received the official account, it is unnecessary for me to enter into any particulars.

LONDON, August 17.

The Hamburgh Gazette of the 10th instant states, that the Chief Consul has expunged the name of Gantheaume from the list of counsellors of state, for not having obeyed his express orders to land the troops, entrusted to his care, on the coast in Egypt. It is singular that such a circumstance, if true, should first transpire through a Hamburgh journal. It is not however altogether unworthy of credit on that account.

Yesterday we also received Paris journals to the 12th inst. inclusive, and this morning those of the 14th.—The most important article in them relates to the harvest. Our readers in general will rejoice on being informed that the abundant harvest with which Providence has blest us, has not been limited to this country.—In France they estimate the crop at one-third more than that of last year, which was abundant. In their corn provinces the harvest is almost over, though it appears that they have had a good deal of rain in the southern districts.

The French journalists begin at length to speak of Gantheaume's expedition as being hopeless. The papers contain several rumours respecting him, the most important and most probable of which is that though he got within sixty or seventy miles of Alexandria, he got only one vessel sent in, and could not land his troops. The natives on different parts of the coast threatened opposition, and he has failed in his object.—We may therefore soon expect to hear of the fall of Alexandria.

If we may trust to the reports of private correspondence from France, this seems also to be the opinion of the Chief Consul himself, for the rumour is, that trusting no longer to the possession of Egypt, as a ground for demanding the restitution of all conquests we have made from the allies of the French Republic, he has within the last ten days, offered a new project of accommodation to the British Minister, more likely to conciliate the two nations.

We pretend not however, to state this fact upon any other authority than that of the letters from Paris, upon which the rumour has been freely circulated here for several days.

An article contained in a London paper some time ago which supposed, that, under the present circumstances, the residence of Mr. Otto in this capital might not be secure, is noticed with proper severity in the Moniteur, which pays a merited tribute to the virtues of his Majesty, and attaching to Mr. Addington the epithet of respectable, expresses a belief that he was highly displeased with the article alluded to.

By private letters from Vienna, we are assured the English Cabinet has prevailed on the House of Austria not to disarm until a General Peace be effected; and that our Government in return, will insist upon the modification of the treaty of Luneville. The negociation on this subject has been carried on through Thugut, and it is upon this business he has of late had so many interviews with the Emperor.

Soon after this paper was put to press yesterday, we received the Paris papers to the 12th, and communicated in a second edition a short account of their contents. The intelligence is not important. A convention has been concluded with the Pope, upon matters relating to the Gallician church. The terms have not been published, but the Moniteur says, that "government has good reason to hope that, in a few months, the Priests, who call themselves constitutional, those who have taken the promise of fidelity, and all the other united in sentiment and opinion, will peaceably occupy themselves with the cares of their ministry; and that none of them will forget that this ministry is a ministry of peace, concord and union."

It is said that there has been an insurrection at Vienna of the grenadiers of Tuscany, which regiment is in garrison in that city. It appears that their object was an increase of pay. It is said that several persons were wounded The Archduke Charles has succeeded in re-establishing tranquility.

NAVAL ACTION.

PLYMOUTH, August 15.

Came in from a cruize the Sylph of 18 thirty two pound carronades, and 120 men, Captain Dashwood, after an action with a French frigate of 44 guns and 350 men, in sight of Andero.

The Sylph, in the evening of the 31st ult. at eight o'clock, discovered a large frigate to windward, bearing down upon her. Captain Dashwood lay too for her from 8 P. M. to 11 P. M. when a very warm action commenced, which was continued within pistol shot, with great spirit on both sides for an hour and twenty minutes, when the frigate's fire began to slacken, and she made sail. The Sylph was too much disabled to follow her, having been hulled by 58 shot, and having 122 shot holes of 18 pounders, through her fore and aft main sail, a shot between wind and water, her main sail most badly wounded, and making about a foot and a half of water in the hour.

During the night they got the ship a little to rights, and in the morning perceived the enemy to windward, distant about 6 miles.

Having somewhat repaired the Sylph's damages, Captain Dashwood made sail after her as well as his disabled state would allow, from sun rise till 7 A. M. The enemy perceiving this, changed his course, and made sail for the land. The Sylph making much water, Captain Dashwood steered for this port, and arrived safe on Thursday last at 8 P. M. Though the action was so warm and lasted so long, fortunately the Sylph had only one man killed, six slighty wounded, and three badly, having each lost a leg.

It is remarkable that the French frigate did not shew her colours during the action. From her description, she must be either the Artemise of 44 guns, or Le Guerson, of 44 guns, escaped from Rochefort.

By threats of the French to invade England, a spirit of enthusiasm has been awakened among its inhabitants. One vessel has been chiefly manned with volunteers from Greenwich Hospital, who, on the alarm, have eagerly hobbled to the service of their country.

Reports that the Texel and Brest fleets are on the point of sailing continue. A Brest paper, however, says, that the fleet of that port, notwithstanding the publications in the English papers, has always remained in the inner harbour.

No boat or individual coming from England, is allowed to enter a Dutch port.

Lord Keith is about to return from the Mediterranean; and it is said lord Nelson is to have the command in that sea.

A letter from Constantinople, says, "The Pacha of Semlin, has collected about 60,000 men, who are to be sent to reinforce the Turkish army in Egypt.

The senate of Tuscany have taken the oath of fidelity to the new King of Eutruria, his portrait was his proxy.

Hanover has not yet been evacuated by the Prussian troops; although Russia interests herself in favour of the measure.

Three Journals have lately been suppressed in the French "Republic;" and an order issued, that no bills are to be posted in the streets, but by persons licenced for the purpose, nor by them, till they have lodged a copy at the police office.

The ex-director Barras is said to have been banished from Paris for some political intrigues.

Marquis Cornwallis has assembled at Cochester and its vicinage 8000 infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and thirty pieces of field ordnance, with howitzers, &c.

Lord Nelson has inserted the following Erratum in the French Dictionary, and transmitted it to the First Consul—"For *Invasion of England*, read *Blockade of France*."

OF PORTUGAL.

It appears to be unknown, whether France or Portugal are at peace or not.

It is said that the troops on board the French squadron under admiral Linois were destined to take possession of Lisbon. The greatest exertions were making at that place, by the last accounts to equip a fleet—5000 men had been pressed. Among the conjectures respecting the object of this equipment is, to protect the Brazils.

It has been supposed, that Sir H. Popham's squadron was destined against the Brazils—it is now reported that it was to make an attack on the isle of Erance.

The court of Portugal have sent an envoy to Russia, to induce the Emperor to use his good offices in securing the independence of the country.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The comparison with Rome and Carthage was peculiarly fitted to lay hold of a French imagination, and accordingly it has been a favourite one ever since the commencement of the revolution, adopting all the praises which Rome bestowed on itself, (and it is well known how well they credit for Roman virtues) they give to us all the exaggerated censure with which the first commercial nation of the ancient world was honoured by its enemies. They have given admiral Gantheaume the title of the Fabius of the seas; but they still want a Marcellus and a Scipio. Then Carthage had but one Hannibal, and when she lost him she was ruined beyond recovery. We have many, and the loss of one only makes room for another. It has been a common weakness among the moderns, to select patterns for their imitation from ancient history They flatter themselves that they see a similarity of character and circumstances, and that they will find a similarity of fortune They shape their conduct accordingly; they find it easy to catch the follies of the original; but its greatness, its wisdom, and its success, are always beyond their grasp. The imitation of ALEXANDER proved the ruin of CHARLES XII.—He had, indeed, many of the great qualities of that hero; but he was mistaken when he fancied that he would find a DARIUS in PETER of Russia. And these inconsiderate Republicans should reflect, that Carthage too has had her admirers. Her constitution has been highly panegyrised by the first political writers of antiquity, nor have the modern philosophers been more sparing of their praise—even the philosophers of France, the original founders of the French Republic, have deplored the evils which the world sustained by the destruction of this first focus of extensive navigation, commerce, and colonization—a metropolis which established in the remotest parts of the then known world large towns filled with rich ware, houses abounding in industrious manufacturers, and surrounded with highly cultivated fields; establishments far more important and useful to mankind than the military posts of the conquering republic of Rome.

Second attack on Boulogne.

A second attack has been made upon the flotilla at Boulogne, and we are sorry to state, that it has not been attended with the desired success. Late last night the Providence cutter, arrived at Dover with dispatches from Lord Nelson.

The attack commenced at about a quarter flood, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Our squadron, consisting of 70 boats, was divided into four divisions; these divisions were covered by 16 flat bottomed boats, each of which carried a howeitzer or carronade. The enemy appear to have expected a second attack, and to have been prepared for it. They had thrown up fresh works, and had sent a large reinforcement of troops into the town. As soon as our divisions approached sufficiently near the shore, a tremendous fire of grape and round shot was opened upon them from the gun vessels and shore batteries. The former had between 1 and 200 hundred men on board each, and were well covered by flanking batteries of mortars. Troops, three deep lined the shore, for three miles.

Our brave sailors advanced to the attack with their usual steadiness and courage amidst this heavy fire, and boarded the enemy's gun vessels. Great slaughter ensued; but the decks of several of the enemy's gun-vessels were cleared and the ships taken possession of, but they could not be got off. The enemy had taken the precaution of chaining their gun boats to each other head and stern; intermediate chains also fastened them to the shore. While our gallant countrymen were unavailing trying to get them loose, they were exposed to a dreadful discharge of grape shot, and musketry. At length they were forced to retire, bringing with them one lugger rigged vessel. Our readers may form some opinion of the carnage, from the loss which this lugger experienced, of 70 men, 14 only were left alive, and most of these were wounded.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 200 men. Capt. Parker of the Medusa, a most excellent officer, had his leg and thigh shot off; the Master of the Medusa was dreadfully wounded; the second lieutenant, and other were also wounded, and about 30 men in Lord Nelson's ship.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Nelson in the Medusa, with several cutters, returned to the Downs, but whether to reinforce his squadron, or to proceed against some other place, we know not. The remainder of the squadron was left off Boulogne.

After this paper was at press, we learnt that a rumor of different nature from the above had got into circulation, that *Preliminaries of Peace having been signed between this country and France*, an express had been sent to Lord Nelson, desiring him to return, which he has accordingly done. Stocks were even getting up on this rumor. A short time will determine what we are to give credit to.

Remarkable Character.

Mr. Guy, the founder of the noble Hospital that bears his name in Southwark, was as remarkable for his private parsimony as his public munificence. He invariably dined alone, and a soiled proof sheet, or an old newspaper, was his constant substitute for a table-cloth. It is recorded of him, that as he was one winter evening sitting in his room, meditating over a handful of half-lighted embers confined within the narrow precinct of a brick stove, and without any candle, a person who came to enquire for him was introduced, and after the first compliments were passed, and the guest requested to take a seat, Mr. Guy lighted a farthing candle, and desired to know the purport of the gentleman's visit. The visitor was the famous Vulture Hopkins, immortalized by Pope in the lines—

"*When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend*
The wretch, that living, sav'd a candle's end."

I have been told, says Hopkins, that you, sir, are better vers'd in the prudent and necessary art of *saving*, than any man now living, and I therefore wait upon you for a lesson of frugality; an art in which I used to think I excelled; but I am told by all that know you, that you are greatly my superior—"And is that all you come about? (said Guy) why, then, we can talk this matter over in the dark;" so saying, he, with great deliberation, extinguished his new-lighted farthing candle. Struck with this instance of œconomy, Hopkins acknowledged himself convinced of the other's superior thrift, and took his leave.

BUONAPARTE.

IN the night which followed the long and bloody battle of Arcole, the commander in chief going the rounds of the camp himself discovered a centinel fast asleep with his head reclined on the butt end of his musket; he lifted his head gently, rested it on the ground, and taking the soldier's gun, performed himself the remainder of the duty, until the noise of the corporal coming to relieve, awoke the soldier, who rubbing his eyes, and finding himself without arms, exclaimed, "My God I am ruined; this is the general." "Yes," replied Buonaparte, "it is myself, but be not alarmed my comrade, you are not ruined for this, after so much fatigue, so brave a man as you may be allowed to sleep, but you ought to make better choice of the time."

BOSTON, September 24.

We announce with pleasure, the return of John Quincey Adams, Esq. late minister plenipotentiary at Berlin, to Massachusetts, after an absence of seven years; during which time he has been intrusted by his government with many honourable and responsible commissions, which he has executed with intelligence, industry, and fidelity. In 1794 he was appointed by President Washington minister resident at the Hague; in 1796 he was sent to the court of St. James on an important negociation; he afterwards returned to the Hague where he remained minister resident, until he was promoted by Mr. Washington to be minister plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon. In 1797, he accordingly left the Hague, and on his way for Lisbon, received a commission at London, as minister plenipotentiary at Berlin. One object of this last mission was to renew the treaty, concluded in the year 1785, between the United States and Frederick II. king of Prussia, which had expired. Mr. Adams, in obedience to the instructions of his government, immediately went to Berlin, where he negociated a treaty containing several alterations from the former one, highly advantageous to his country; this important treaty has been ratified by the two governments, and made public to the people. The documents which accompanied this negociation to the Senate, we have been told by one of its most respectable members, who was present, when they were read, discovered great industry and talents, and proved Mr Adams to be an able and skilful negociator, as a correct and elegant scholar.—Americans, no doubt, will delight to welcome into the bosom of their country, after so long an absence, a man, whose public and private conduct has reflected so much honour on them, and who is destined to become one of the ablest

and most distinguished characters this country has produced. We hazard nothing in this prediction; his integrity, his understanding, his talents and attainments authorise it. Thus far in life the son has followed the example given him by his venerable father, who, sacrificing all private interest, leaving the opportunity of acquiring an immense fortune by a full professional practice, early in life devoted his time and talents to the service of the public, whose head had been silvered over with age, in the long and laborious service of his country, and "not a day without a deed to crown it."

NAVAL.—The operations in the construction of the Dry Dock and Navy Yard, at Charlestown are in active forwardness; and preparations are making for laying the keel of a 74 gun ship immediately.

PORTSMOUTH, September 29.

FEVER AT PORTLAND.

We are unhappy in hearing, that about a fortnight since, there was a vessel arrived at Portland, from the West Indies, which had the fever on board, and which came immediately up to the wharf. In consequence of this imprudent conduct of the Captain, near a dozen of the respectable inhabitants of that place, have fallen victims to the fever imported in said vessel.

NEW-YORK, September 25.

The ship Sally, capt. Jackson, from London, informs us, that on the 10th Aug. off Plymouth, he fell in with the British fleet of 150 sail of merchantmen and men of war, and 15 ships of the line, with troops on board, steering WSW. supposed to be bound to Egypt or Oporto.

COMMERCIAL MEMORANDUM.

A letter from a respectable mercantile house in Amsterdam, dated June 15, informs, that there were then on hand in the market, 900,000 lbs. Coffee, 9000 hhds. Sugar, 4500 hhds. Tobacco, 3000 bags Cotton, 300 serons Spanish Indigo, 800 chests East-India do. 50,000 pieces Nankins, and great plenty of Dye-Woods.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

The opposition which the king of Prussia is known to have declared against the secularizations in Germany, in which he is encouraged by the new emperor of Russia, and the influence which the British ministry have maintained in preventing the disbandment of the Austrian armies; together with other incidental relations of great moment, affecting the ambitious views of France, are circumstances that render the probability of a speedy peace very uncertain—though they may eventually have a tendency to bring about measures that will secure the establishment of an equal balance of power, and a reciprocity of interests.

From the Washington Federalist.

REPENTANCE.

A person from Virginia, some time since, wrote an affectionate and respectful letter to the philosophist, Godwin, congratulating him on having brought the principles of political and moral philosophy to so great perfection, and informing him that he was highly gratified with the perusal of his works. But how great was his surprise when he received the cold answer, in which Godwin confessed, that *he regretted exceedingly his ever having written what he had written, that he even now brought to see the wretchedness and viciousness of his writings, and that his head and his heart revolted from the reflection of his former conduct and opinions.*

If any one is disposed to doubt this, he may, by applying at this office, have the name of the person who received the letter from Godwin, and ample evidence of the truth of this statement.

On Saturday evening last arrived at this port, the swift sailing brig Eliza, Captain Hewitt, in 36 days from Bordeaux, which place she left the 15th of August. Captain H. brought but a few French papers, which he delivered to the Doctor at the Lazaretto. The letters by this arrival are to the 15th of August, and do not contain, any intelligence of which we have not already been informed. Indeed, it were vain to expect from France, in her present infuriated and embarrassed condition, regular or authentic details of European events. The Gazettes, either from necessity, or to gratify the vitiated taste of the government, have latterly been devoted to the fabrication and propagation of the most flagrious and preposterous impositions.—To buoy up the spirits of a dejected and discontented people, the *agents* of that government, have, in numerous instances, given official sanction to the most absurd and contradictory information. Under such circumstances, then, it may be questioned, whether we ought to regret the present privation of the Paris papers.

The captain informs, that the invasion of England much occupied the public mind at Bordeaux, and it was generally supposed that the attempt would be made. Markets were low at Bordeaux.

From a Boston paper of September 30.

On Saturday at noon, the British sloop of war *Pheasant*, sailed from *Nantasket* Roads, to her usual cruizing place in the bay.

On Saturday night, *Le Berceau*, unmoored from President's Road, and under cover of the night, proceeded to sea. Having a very skilful French pilot on board, she was enabled to hug the southern shore, and to escape a rencontre.

On Monday afternoon the *Pheasant* returned into the road, where she lay yesterday.

Thus, a French corvette of 24 guns has "covered herself with glory," by running away in the night, from a British 18 gun sloop of war! If the French government is in earnest to restore the credit of its navy, the Captain of the *Berceau* will be broke, immediately on his arrival in France for not turning and engaging the *Pheasant*.

LEXINGTON, September 28.

A letter from an officer in the United States army, dated September 7, to a gentleman in this town, states, that the Cherokees have refused to agree to the opening of the road thro' their territory—that in consequence of this refusal, Col. Butler is ordered to halt at the line of demarkation, beyond Nashville, for further orders—that should the Chickasaws accord, the operation will go forward, notwithstanding the disposition of the Cherokees, unless the Commander in Chief receives counter orders.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1801.

It is stated in the Tree of Liberty of the 10th instant, that I have in a "very unworthy manner prefixed the letter A to Theism, by which it is made *Atheism*," in a paragraph that appeared in the Gazette of the 2d instant. This I positively aver, to be untrue. The paragraph was correctly copied from the Trenton Federalist, and from the various means used by the French to bring the Christian Religion into contempt, and ridicule the belief in the existence of a God, there is good reason to conclude, that the paragraph, as I published it, is correct.

If Mr. Israel has any regard to decency, he will not hesitate to acknowledge that his assertion of my adding the letter A to Theism, is unfounded.

The Horse-races of last week, though conducted, perhaps, with more decorum than is usual upon such occasions, deserve the serious reflection of the inhabitants of this Borough.—To a town like M'Kee's Port a Horse race may be considered as some sort of profit. It brings money into it. But to any town of population, and industry, Horse-races must be damage and disgrace. Three or four hundred people assembled in idleness and wasting their time thus for three days together, is no light loss. Suppose three fourths of these live here, and say these are but 300, reckoning the value of their labour at a dollar a day, here is a loss of 600 dollars. Suppose the circulation of money in the town be desirable; among whom does it circulate? Among the most idle, the most dissipated and corrupt, and the least useful in the society. And from whom does it come? Chiefly from the pockets of the town people; more money is thus given out by them than by people from the country, and more money carried away than brought in by them. But the great evil is, the collection into the town of the most disorderly and unprincipled from all quarters, in their worst habits and moods, with our youth exposed to the contagion of their example, and their importation of frauds, tricks, and debaucheries left among us, while our schools and shops are shut up or deserted, and the youth of both sexes run to harm, folly and debauchery at this fruitful seminary of all vice. The money too which ought to be expended in the honest maintenance of families, and payment of debts, is squandered on sharpers, gamblers, futtlers, &c. &c. and the laws of the state and the borough openly violated and cast into contempt.

I am sure these practices are detested by the sound and sober part of the borough. Let all unite then in discountenancing and suppressing them, and let the magistrates of the state and the borough, if they wish this place to have any reputation for decency, sobriety, and industry, exert their authority, carry the laws into exercise against these corruptions of manners and morals, and drive these gross dissipations out of our bounds.

The Returns of the General Election for this County, were not officially received when this paper was put to press—we therefore cannot say which of the "Democratic Republican" tickets, has been successful. From all accounts, however, it appears certain, that M'Candless, who was in what was called the Committee Ticket, will be elected Commissioner, and Jones, who was in opposition to that ticket, will be elected Sheriff.

The shop of John Parker, watch maker, was broken open last night, and 15 watches stolen therefrom.

THE MAIL.

A new contract for carrying the Mail of the United States from *Chambersburgh*, by *M'Connellsburgh*, *Bedford*, *Somerset*, *Greensburgh*, *Pittsburgh*, and *Cannonsburgh*, to *Washington*, (Penn.) twice a week, came into operation on the 1st instant. By this contract the Mail will leave Chambersburgh every *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, and arrive at Washington every *Friday* and *Tuesday*.

The contractors JOSIAH ESPY, of *Bedford*, and JACOB GRAFF, of *Somerset*, have made arrangements for forwarding the Mail, with as much care and punctuality as possible, but should any unforeseen accidents happen at any time, tending to delay its progress, any assistance obligingly afforded, will be thankfully acknowledged and compensated by the contractors.

ANECDOTE.

A certain town, some years since, appointed a man to keep the peace of the meeting-house on the Sabbath, which was much disturbed by a coo course of Dogs which frequented public worship. Having received plenary powers, he entered upon his functions. He soon began to TURN OUT, lay about him, and cudgel the poor victims to such a degree, that by their plaintive yells, added to shrieks of women and children, divine service was soon entirely interrupted. While some REMONSTRATED on his severity, he replied with becoming spirit, "I mean to have the Dogs to know, that this day I am in office."

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

October 15, 1801.

THIS DAY'S MAIL

GLASGOW, August 22.

A letter has been received from Brunswick *via* Holland, through a respectable channel, which confidently states, that Alexandria capitulated six days after the surrender of Cairo.

A letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to their correspondents in this town, dated on Saturday evening, has the following postscript—"*The Town guns are now firing, we understand on the news of Alexandria being taken with* 10,000 *men.*

GENOA, August 3.

The squadron of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, which went in pursuit of Gantheaume, is at present in the neighbourhood of Leghorn: It consists of 7 ships of the line and two frigates. Porto Ferajo is thus delivered on the sea side; reinforcements and ammunition may now be introduced into it, and it will be very difficult to make it surrender.

ANTWERP, August 10.

We are informed from Rotterdam, that Gen. Angereau, commander in chief of the French troops in the Bay of the Batavian Republic, accompanied by his aids de-camp, and several officers of the staff, arrived on the 6th in the morning, at Helvoetsluys. This General carefully inspected the numerous divisions of the Dutch fleet in that port, completely armed and equipped, and ready to put to sea. He seemed satisfied with the good appearance of the crews, and their disposition full of ardour. General Angereau had a long conference with Admiral De Winter, on board the Admiral's ship. He also caused him to give an account of the measures of defence adopted at the mouth of the Meuse, and the isle of Goree. On the morning of the 7th, General Angereau set out for the Hague, from which he will immediately proceed to every part of North Holland, and particularly the Texel, to inspect the preparations making there with great activity; on the other hand, several corps of Gallo Batavian troops have some days put themselves in motion to repair to the southern parts of the coasts of Holland, as well as to the northern. The British suppose that the Gallo Batavian division equipped in the Scheldt, and which is completely ready, is destined to join the armament fitted out at Dunkirk, and for this reason they are taking measures to prevent their junction.

LONDON, August 22.

Yesterday morning a lieutenant of the Argo frigate of 44 guns arrived at the Admiralty in 22 days from Madeira, with dispatches from Captain Bowen, commander of that ship, containing the agreeable account of the surrender of that Island to the British forces under his command on the 25th ult.

The Mercure Universal of the 8th, publishes this article: "We have just received the following letter, which we are authorised to insert in our paper: "I have the honour to announce to you the certain news of Cairo having fallen into the hands of the English—the official details upon this prospect, as well as of the affairs that proceeded it, will reach you immediately."

Two days after this victory, the Grand Vizier made his formal entry into Cairo, and gave orders for the greater part of his army, to the amount of 36,000 men, to march against Alexandria.

Lord Nelson, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, made the signal for all commanders to come on board Medusa, where they received the following orders:—That every vessel in the fleet was to send her large boats well armed with pikes, pole axes, and cutlasses; every officer and sailor to be dressed in blue jacket and trowsers, with a white belt buckled over the jacket, for cutlass; each boat carrying a carcase to burn the enemy's vessels, in case we could not succeed in carrying them off after boarding.

Mr. Addington, it is said, has transmitted to the French government a plan of pacification, containing those points of primary importance to the interests of this country, from which he has stated his determination not to recede.

Parliament, it is said, is to be assembled early in the month of October, to grant a vote of credit, and for no other purpose. Perhaps also it is the intention of Ministers to lay before Parliament the long and mysterious correspondence as a preliminary to a negociation with the French government, that has so long engaged the public attention.

NEW YORK, October 3.

An article translated from a Hamburgh paper of August 11, says, "To day we have received the ordinary post from Constantinople, with letters to the 10th of July. These mention that the scarcity of water in Alexandria had already come to such a pitch, that the soldiers received each but one beker of water a day. Much heavy artillery had been ordered to Cairo. General Hutchinson had received a fresh reinforcement of 7000 English troops."

A ship with about 300 passengers, from Ireland for Baltimore, has been cast away on the eastern shore (Virginia.) We are told that some of the people have been lost, and the rest very sickly. We fear this vessel is the Hariet of Boston, which sailed in company with the brig Apollo, arrived here a few days ago from New-York, with passengers.

Norfolk paper.

Neutral Winds refused.

By the schooner Catharine, arrived here last night from St. Kitts, St. Martins, and St. Bartholomews, we are informed of the restoration of the neutral islands lately taken by the English. On the 18th ultimo, a king's brig arrived at St. Bartholomews, with troops to garrison that place.

St. Croix was still garrisoned by English troops 13 days since, the time the Elizabeth and Sarah sailed from thence.

A copy of the ratification of the French Convention, we understand, was brought in the brig Franklin, Captain Newel, arrived yesterday morning from Bourdeaux, which was immediately forwarded to the seat of government.

TRENTON, October 6.

A letter from Captain Waite, of this port, dated at Solon Bay, July 21, mentions, that a Mr. Willis, had received a letter from Consul O'Brien, dated at Algiers, which informed, that three American vessels had been captured by the Barbary Corsairs.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

Our correspondent at New-York, in his letter of yesterday states, that the United States frigate Boston (the ship which was destined to *transport* Mr. Livingston to France) in attempting to get out of the East river, went aground opposite the Battery, at nearly high tide, where she remained, the tide still leaving her. Serious apprehensions are entertained of her bilging.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Hartford dated 22d ult.

"Yesterday I voted for Col. *Benjamin Tallmadge*, to represent this state in Congress. I *will* be chosen, you may rely.—The towns, so as we have heard from, are more federally inclined than ever:—The pendulum is vibrating back."

Several letters received in town this morning furnish occasion to believe, that the yellow fever, in a limited degree, is at present prevailing in the city of New-York. Some removals had taken place in consequence. The advanced period of the season, together with the prevalence of northerly and salubrious winds, will, we trust, effectually arrest the progress of this alarming malady.

The Charge des Affairs of the French Republic, citizen Pichon, has addressed to the Secretary of State a letter, complaining of an insinuation contained in a note attached to Mr. Dwight's Oration and copied into several newspapers of the United States. The purport of this note was citizen Pichon shortly after taking up his residence at Washington, issued, proposals for printing the works of Godwin. The Charge des Affairs declares this insinuation "absolutely and entirely void of truth;" and calls upon Mr. Madison to designate the most effective means by which to repel the imputation!

According to the official account of Lord Nelson, the English, in their second attack upon Bologne, lost 44 in killed, and 128 wounded. A French lieutenant, eight seamen, and eight soldiers were taken prisoners, besides great slaughter.

A vessel arrived at Charleston, from Bordeaux, whence she sailed the 4th of August, reports, that "among the prevailing rumours of the day, it was stated, that Buonaparte was preparing a powerful force destined for Egypt, of which he intended to take the command in person."

Jamaica papers received at Norfolk on the 30th ult. states, that all the naval forces on the West India station, are ordered immediately for England.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 27th of October, instant, the following described property, viz.

A certain brick messuage and tenement, being part of Farm, No. 3, in the manor of Pittsburgh, adjoining an alley on the north west, and land sold by the defendant to William Cray, bounded also by land the property of John Moffman and Margaret Duncan, containing about sixty acres, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Archibald C. Read, at the suit of William Earl.

Two Lots in M'Kee's Port, No. 174 and 23, with a Log House thereon. Taken in execution as the property of William M'Clure, at the suit of John Young, Esquire.

A Tract of Land in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of James Wilson, Peter Harger, Joseph Arbuckle, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Wilson, at the suit of Finly and Roland,

Forty two and an half acres of land, adjoining M'Kee's Port, twenty eight acres of land adjoining William Thompson and Samuel Peoples, one hundred acres of land bounded by the Monongahela and lands of John Gill, in Versailles township, fifty acres of land adjoining lands of Robert Colhoun, widow Peoples, and others, an undivided moiety of two tracts of land of four hundred acres, held by warrants under act of assembly of 3d April, 1792, in partnership with Peter Benson and Reading Howell, on Beaver creek, one third part of twenty tracts of land of 400 acres each, in Thomas Stokely's district, now in Beaver county, under act of assembly of 3d April, 1792, held in company with David Redick, Thomas Patterson, and others. Lots in M'Kee's Port, No. 42, 35, 124, 122, 30, 52, 218, 228, 136, and also 112 acres of land in the white oak level, on the road from M'Kee's Port to Greensburgh. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the suit of Augustus Leiphart

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1801.

Hugh Stevenson,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he has commenced* STOCKING WEAVING, *in the house of Alexander M'Nickle, in Second Street in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he manufactures Stockings of all kinds on the most reasonable terms, and flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.*

Pittsburgh, September 3, 1801.

THE *subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and fellow citizens, that he has removed from the stand formerly occupied by him on the state road, to the Borough of Greensburgh, and has commenced tavern keeping, in the house formerly occupied by Alexander Johnston, situate in the Main street, at the sign of the*

SPREAD EAGLE;

where, he flatters himself, that, by his attention to those who may please to favour him with a call, to accommodate them satisfactorily.

Thomas Lee.

Greensburgh, September 12, 1801.

All persons indebted to the estate of JAMES M'CLARNEN, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement.

SALLY M'CLARNEN, *Administratrix.*

October 1, 1801.

Evening School.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that in addition to his Day School, he intends opening an Evening School on the 20th of this instant which will be continued until the 1st April, where Arithmetic, Writing, and a few branches of the Mathematics will be attended to, if required. JOSEPH M'CLELAND.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1801.

N. B. A few young men may be accommodated with Boarding, at a reasonable price.

NOTICE.

THE *partnership of* JOSEPH & STEPHEN WILEY *having been dissolved for some considerable time, and notice thereof having been given, I again take this method of informing the public thereof, that they may govern themselves accordingly.*

STEPHEN WILEY.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1801.

Whereas the subscriber purchased a Tract of Land from a certain William M'Laughlin, and for which he gave him three notes of hand—and whereas it appears that the said M'Laughlin cannot make me a title to said land, I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.

SAMUEL M'MURRY.

Allegheny county, September 30, 1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are industriously circulated with a view to impress the public mind unfavourably to their title, by stating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands west of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent persons from being imposed on by such reports, to publish the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inspection of the patents deposited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of those who desire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commissioned and sworn, Do hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennsylvania Population Company in the said city, and found therein deposited, Eight Hundred and Four several original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and Thomas Gibson, in trust for the said Pennsylvania Population Company, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Six Tracts in District No. 1, late Thomas Rees's Deputy surveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power deputy surveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in District No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy surveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the District late John Hoge deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good Sound* BARLEY *fit for making Beer Malt for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the subscriber in Market Street, Pittsburgh*

JAMES TEAMAN, Baker.

August 28, 1801 tf

N. B. *A person who understands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.*

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 53, North Second Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

A large assortment of CARPETS *and* CARPETING *of all kinds, qualities, sizes, and colours, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices,*

FOR CASH, OR APPROVED NOTES

at a short date.

Old Carpets, at a proper valuation, will be taken in payment.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars*)*

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A LARGE two story Frame House, situate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the subscriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the house, together with a good garden and Stable. The House is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

ZADOK CRAMER,

Bookseller & Stationer,

Has just received, and for sale, a large quantity of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Among which are—

A NEW System of Natural History, by Sibly, an elegant London edition, 4 vols. 8vo. Curiosities of Nature and Art, 4 vols. 8vo. London edition. An elegant hot pressed edition of Goldsmith's History of England, 4 vols. British Plutarch, 8 vols. Plutarch's Lives, 8 vols. Posthumous works of Swift, 3 vols. Sterne's Sermons, 2 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. German Theatre, 2 vols. containing Plays of Kotzebue, &c. Priestley's Lectures; Montesquies Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. Ditto in French, 4 vols. School of Arts; Bonneycastle's Algebra; Fleming's Astronomy; Walker's Geography; New System of Gardening; Dictionary of Husbandry, 2 vols. Ramsay's works, 2 vols. Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Works of M'Donald; Knox's Essays, 2 vols. Pleasures of Hope; Poems of Pomfret; Pollyhymnia, a new publication; The Farmer's Boy; Bruce's Poems, an ingenious Scotch Poet in Washington county, Pennsylvania; Musical Repository; a collection of Plays; The Life of Washington, written in London; The Republican Harmonist, a new collection of Songs, &c. &c. An elegant edition of Burn's Works, 4 vols. superbly bound; Hot pressed edition of Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, (Subscribers to this book are particularly requested to call and get them.) STATIONARY—various kinds of Writing and Wraping Papers—Black and Red Morocco Pocket Books; Classical and other School Books; Maps; Prints; Pamphlets, &c. &c.

N. B Just going to press the PITTSBURGH ALMANACK, for 1802; the calculations will serve, without any material difference, for Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky; orders for which will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.—German Almanacks may also be had by the quantity.—A neat edition of a Spelling Book will be published shortly—any communication tending to simplify or improve the edition will be thankfully received.

Pittsburgh, September 24, 1801.

☞ Subscribers to the following Works will be thankfully received—Fry's edition of Tooke's Life of Catharine II. Empress of Russia.—Woodward's 2d edition of the Works of the late Rev. Witherspoon—Scott's Family Bible 3 4to. vols. The above Works are all to be published in Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

The time of a smart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about four years to serve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderson's ferry.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1801.

LEAD, for Sale,

AT the house of *James Morrison*, Cabinet Maker, Pittsburgh, where Merchants and others may be supplied at Eleven Dollars per hundred weight, by

JOHN M'COULTNEY,

September 23, 1801.

GLASS,

A FEW *Boxes and Half Boxes of* 8 *by* 10 *for Sale. Also, a handsome assortment of*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

on very low terms, as usual, by

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1801.

N. B. They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honest and well meaning people from being injured and imposed on by false representations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been advised to communicate to the public the situation and the amount of patents that have been issued for lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the state of Pennsylvania—and if any persons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaster they will see the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the solid foundation upon which the patentees have secured their claims, the opinions of some of the most eminent lawyers in the state have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all those who are desirous to purchase Lands in this rich and flourishing country, and for the satisfaction of all those who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchase or settlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of all who are desirous to see, and who will give themselves the trouble to examine them

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commissioned and sworn, DO hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Busti, Esquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the said city, and found therein deposited Eight Hundred and Seventy several original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the act of assembly of Pennsylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Stadnitski, Christian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, of the city of Amsterdam, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in District No. 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy surveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power, deputy surveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in District No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy surveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in District No. 6, late Samuel Nicholson, deputy surveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in District No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

C A S E.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Nisi Prius that no settler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands west of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having issued in a number of instances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in pursuance of the proviso in the ninth section of that act: are not these patents conclusive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in such instances, and vest a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Nisi Prius that no settler or intruder upon Lands west of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that such advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode prescribed by the act.

It likewise appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly issued in a number of instances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the exposition given by the Board of Property to the ninth section of the act, and the proviso annexed to it:

We are of opinion—

1st. That even if there is a manifest forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact must be established and recognized by the state before any other person can lawfully make a settlement on the same land, or a second warrant can issue

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or surprise, the patentees, their heirs and assigns cannot be affected by any subsequent difference in the construction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5t.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of Goods, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Lasting, Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

NEW STORE.

Isaac Gregg,

IS just opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Messrs. Barkers Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices; he will be happy in furnishing those of his former customers, and hopes that his conduct in business, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, also, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholesale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themselves to their friends and the public in general that they will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

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WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buckskin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteau, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1801.

The highest prices will be given for Cow Tails, and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave two notes to James M'Donald, for Fifty Dollars each, in the month of January, 1800, one payable two years after date, and the other payable five years after date. This public notice is given, that said notes will not be paid, as there has been no consideration for the same.*

JAMES M'ENTIRE.

September 19, 1801.